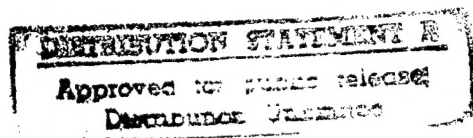


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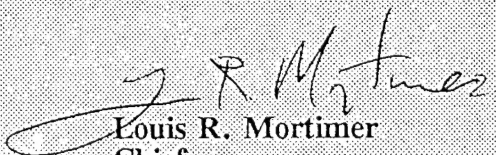
*Peter R. Blood
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This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues: nuclear developments in South Asia, and tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups. The monthly bibliography incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.

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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues:

--nuclear developments in South Asia, and

--tactics and organization of the Afghan resistance

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries within each topic are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Call numbers for materials available in the Library of Congress are included to facilitate recovery of works cited.

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1. NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AEMC	The Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore is responsible for finding and recovering uranium ore, thereby filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located in north Bombay and is India's facility for research in and development of nuclear technology.
CHASHNUPP	Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab, was sanctioned in 1982 in order to create electrical power through light-water technology.
Cirus	A Candu-type Canadian-built plant located at BARC, Cirus was commissioned in 1960. India reprocessed spent fuel from Cirus to make the plutonium for its 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion;" Cirus has a capacity of 40 megawatts.
Dhruva	One of the world's few high-flux reactors, Dhruva, which went critical in August 1985, is solely the product of Indian research and production, and therefore, falls completely outside IAEA safeguards. Dhruva shares facilities with Cirus, its neighbor in the BARC, has a 100-megawatt capacity, and can produce 30 kg of plutonium annually.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
Kalpakkam	This Tamil Nadu town is the site of the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (formerly MAPP) and gives its name to a 40-megawatt fast-breeder reactor which went critical in August 1985 using plutonium-uranium carbide fuel.

KANUPP	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor, was supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis and became operational in 1972.
MAPP-1	Madras Atomic Power Project's first Candu-type 235-megawatt unit was commissioned in January 1984. The center is located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and was produced completely by Indian research and technology; consequently, its units and the plutonium they produce fall outside IAEA inspection safeguards. MAPP units are intended to provide electricity for Madras. In October 1985, MAPP was renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center, but new names for individual plants have not been made public.
MAPP-2	The second unit at Madras Atomic Power Project is also a Candu-type 235-megawatt plutonium and heavy-water reactor. MAPP-2 went critical in August 1985 and was commissioned in October of the same year.
NPT	The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. India and Pakistan contend that the NPT discriminates against nonnuclear states, but Pakistan has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. In the UNGA, Islamabad voted in favor of the NPT.
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
PINSTECH	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s
RAPP-I (RAPS-I)	The first Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Station), located at Rawatbhata, has a Candu (Canadian deuterium-uranium) reactor with 220 megawatt gross capacity. It began operating in 1973, but it has been plagued with repeated equipment problems, including turbine blade failure and leaks in its south end-shield. It has operated for only a few months since September 1981.

RAPP-II
(RAPS-II)

The design of the second unit at Rawatbhata is identical to RAPP-I, but after India exploded an atomic device in 1974 Canada refused to complete the project, and Indian engineers finished the plant.

Tarapur

The Tarapur nuclear power plant, located near Bombay, was built by the United States. It has a capacity of 600 megawatts and can annually produce 50 to 80 kg of plutonium. Tarapur and its products come under IAEA inspection safeguards.

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"BAEC, FRG accord on N-plant." Bangladesh News (Washington), Vol. 3, No. 10 (October 1987), p. 4; Nucleonics Week, Vol. 28, No. 42 (15 October 1987), p. 13.

The Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) signs an agreement with Lahmeyer International GmbH of West Germany for a feasibility study of a proposed nuclear power station at Pooppur. The station will be rated at between 300 and 500 megawatts. The technical and socio-economic study, costing US \$1 million, will be completed within nine months. A preliminary report will be issued within six months.

Bukhari, Syed Nazir. "Commentary on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy." FBIS-NES, 30 October, 1987, p. 40.

This radio commentary stresses some of the peaceful uses of nuclear materials in scientific research and development in Pakistan. Dr. Karl Irefiddler of Vienna University concludes a tour of the nuclear research facilities in the country with statements ranking Pakistan among the world leaders in nuclear biology and medicine. The Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (Pinstech) in particular is making rapid strides in developing varieties of cotton and wheat. In addition to solving some of the country's energy problems, nuclear research has led to safe techniques for sterilizing medical products and food items, and Pakistan is hoping to export some of these items in the near future.

"Commentary Alleges Pakistan Nuclear Purchase From Turkey." JPRS-NEA, 3 December 1987, p. 22.

An article by Munish Gupta in The Week (Cochin), 1 November 1987, describes stories that Turkey is secretly shipping technology to Pakistan to support nuclear weapons research. It is believed that a Turkish firm ships equipment piece by piece to its subsidiary in Pakistan. The equipment allegedly includes inverters used in the process of uranium enrichment. The US State Department has expressed deep concern over this matter and has warned both countries of an aid cutoff should they continue these clandestine

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operations. Pakistan supposedly has promised to recognize Turkey's occupation of northern Cyprus in return for Turkish aid in nuclear technology transfer.

"Foreign Minister Reiterates Pakistan Firmly Committed not to Develop Nuclear Weapons." Pakistan Affairs (Washington), Vol. 30, No. 18 (16 September 1987), pp. 2-3.

On 1 September, 1987, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan inaugurates a conference on "Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia" organized by the Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad. He stresses the historic trend for Pakistan and the other nations of South Asia (except India) to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or at least a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. He criticizes the destabilizing impact of India's nuclear program and the double standards applied when other states attack Pakistan while ignoring India. A major facet of his speech is the necessity for the major nuclear powers to control and contract their own nuclear arsenals before realistic progress can occur in regional nuclear disagreements.

"Inauguration Supplement: Nuclear Power Corporation." The Times of India (Bombay), 16 October 1987, pp. 22-25.

This is an advertising supplement issued on the date of the conversion of the Nuclear Power Board to the Nuclear Power Corporation. Among the variety of materials presented are a map displaying the locations of Indian atomic energy establishments; schematic diagrams showing the features of the Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor, and tables presenting worldwide nuclear power production, projected buildup of world and Indian nuclear power until A.D. 2000, installed generating capacity of all forms of power in India, and costs and performances of Indian nuclear power plants. S. L. Kati's article, "Nuclear Power Generation in India--A Mature Technology," situates nuclear power within the projected energy needs of India, describes the current and planned installations, and details the technical and manufacturing processes developed indigenously to support the Indian nuclear industry. The author uses statistics to

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show that nuclear power is cost-effective. P. Abraham's article, "Safety in Nuclear Power Operations," describes the international safeguards for operations of nuclear power plants, and stresses the strict adherence to these safeguards in India. S. K. Chatterjee's article, "Nuclear Power Stations--Design and Engineering," discusses in a general way the various technologies used for constructing the power plants.

Kamal, Nazir. "Nuclear Free Zone in South Asia: Pakistan's Proposals and Problems." Strategic Studies (Islamabad), Vol. 10, No. 3 (Spring 1987), pp. 50-63.

After India's successful detonation of a nuclear device in 1974, Pakistan has made strenuous diplomatic efforts to achieve some form of nuclear security. Primary among its strategies has been a series of initiatives in the United Nations, aimed at the creation of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. India has consistently opposed these initiatives. Ultimately, Indian intransigence rests on a desire to guarantee regional security and its future big-power status by pursuing a comprehensive, world-wide nuclear disarmament. In the United Nations, Pakistan continues to submit an annual proposal for a nuclear-free zone, encountering recurring patterns of voting--approximately 90 positive, 40 abstaining, and two or three negative votes. The reason for this lack of progress lies in the opinions of the nuclear nations and non-nuclear nations alike that a regional consensus is a necessary precondition for any regional nuclear-free zone. Future courses of action for Pakistan should be a continuation of diplomatic attempts in the United Nations, and an attempt to recruit other members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in active support of a nuclear-free zone. United States perceptions of Pakistan's strategies should change, and the US should consider a more active role in laying the groundwork for negotiations with India on disarmament.

Lewis, Neil A. "Bill on Atom Arms Would Punish India." The New York Times, 5 December 1987, p. 3.

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On 3 December 1987, the US Senate Appropriations Committee approves a measure that prohibits aid or high-technology transfers to a country until the President certifies that it is not producing weapons-grade plutonium. The measure also authorizes the administration to waive the prohibition if the President certifies that another nation in the region is producing weapons-grade plutonium or uranium. The measure is supported by Pakistani officials and Pakistan's Washington lobbyist, Denis Neill. Representative Stephen Solarz, the State Department, and the Government of India publicly oppose the measure.

Mohan, C. Raja. "Beware, the NPT Trap." The Hindu (Madras), 9 October 1987, p. 8.

The author begins by citing numerous incidents during the last two years that point toward significant progress in the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. Despite intense concern in the US Congress and in India over Pakistan's control of nuclear weapons, the "depth and scope of the US-Pakistani strategic consensus" makes it unlikely that the US will sacrifice its Afghanistan policy, which needs Pakistani support, in the name of nuclear non-proliferation. In this context India should reject pressure by Washington and Pakistan for acceptance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and work instead for a bilateral settlement with Pakistan that would allow both South Asian countries to press for world-wide nuclear disarmament by A.D. 2000.

"New Atomic Accelerator." Telegraph (Calcutta), 19 October, 1987, p. 5.

Indian atomic scientists commission the pelletron accelerator at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay. Operating at half its designed terminal voltage of 14 million volts, the machine produces a test beam of silicon ions with energy of 45 million volts on 11 September, 1987. The machine is designed for research in nucleus-nucleus collision and ion fusion.

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"Pakistan on Why it Looks for N-power." Daily News (Colombo), 9 October 1987, p. 6.

The article describes the need for power that has driven Pakistan to develop nuclear energy plants. With a low level of proven reserves of oil, coal or gas, and with seasonal water shortages that adversely affect hydroelectric power, Pakistan currently consumes a per capita level of power that is about half that of other developing nations. By the year 2000, planners predict a shortfall of at least 5,000 megawatts unless new nuclear power plants are built. The article contains statistics placing nuclear power in the context of the nation's energy needs, explains the totally peaceful nature of the Pakistan nuclear program, and outlines the proposals put forth by Pakistan for peaceful nuclear development.

Proceedings of Islamabad Conference on Nuclear Non-proliferation in South Asia, Strategic Studies (Islamabad), Vol. 10, No. 4 (Summer-Autumn 1987).

This issue contains the proceedings of an international conference taking place at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, on 1-2 September 1987. The volume contains 26 short contributions from participants at the conference, dealing with the international context of nuclear non-proliferation and problems and prospects within South Asia. An appendix contains excerpts from international agreements on the control of nuclear weapons and public statements on nuclear weapons made by Pakistani leaders.

The conference features speakers from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China, Great Britain, France, the United States and the United Nations. In general, the speakers reiterate public positions taken up by their respective agencies. Speakers from Pakistan, who present most of the papers, tend to concentrate on a standard array of issues: The International Non-proliferation Treaty perpetuates a double standard that endangers the non-nuclear nations and makes regional agreement on nuclear controls difficult; Pakistan has continued to make every effort to prevent the development and spread of nuclear weapons in South Asia, but nevertheless experiences discrimination from the U.S. and the world; the big powers should reduce their nuclear

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stockpiles; all efforts should continue to prevent development of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan. Rodney Jones describes (pp. 66-74) the high security and economic costs connected with a national nuclear arsenal, and discusses possibilities for a medium-term "mutual nuclear weapon non-use pledge" backed up by political arrangements with India to preserve Pakistan's security. Bhabani Sen Gupta suggests (pp. 91-99) that India's quest for a nuclear capability is motivated by a desire for status and power, and not by defense against Pakistan or even China. He predicts that India will probably go nuclear in the 1990s regardless of Pakistan's nuclear capabilities.

"Safe operation of nuclear plants imperative: Munir." The Muslim (Islamabad), 17 November 1987, pp. 1, 8.

Munir Ahmad Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), inaugurates a three-day seminar in Islamabad on "Nuclear Safety--Post-Accident Management," jointly organized by the PAEC and the West German Nuclear Research Centre. Munir indicates that Pakistan may ratify two conventions adopted by the IAEA dealing with early notification of nuclear accident and assistance in case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. He stresses Pakistan's concern with safety and its desire to further international cooperation.

Srinivasan, M. R., and Mahadeva Rao, K. V. "Energy Trends, Policies and Role of Nuclear Energy in the Indian Context." 13th Congress of the World Energy Conference--Cannes, 11 October 1986.

The two authors are officials of the Indian Nuclear Power Board. They begin by comparing the energy resources of India with projected energy needs, and show that the resources are insufficient. Thus, nuclear power is necessary. They then give a short history of the nuclear industry in India, leading into a discussion of future plans until A.D. 2000. A section on costs suggests that nuclear power is an attractive alternative to thermal or

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coal sources of energy. Tables include the growth of manufacturing capability for components, current and projected plants with their capacities, the manufacturing cycle of nuclear reactor components, and cost structures of nuclear versus other forms of energy.

"Zia: N-technology for defensive purposes." Indian Express, 9 October 1987, p. 9.

Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq answers questions in an interview with the Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet. Zia explains the American cutoff of aid (ostensibly due to US concerns over Pakistan's nuclear program) as the result of a double standard in US relations with India and Pakistan, ungrounded fears that nuclear technology would spread throughout the Islamic world, and the work of a "Jewish lobby" in the US. He dismisses stories of Turkish cooperation with Pakistan in developing a nuclear bomb.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Commander	A resistance fighter who is recognized as a military leader in local or regional areas of conflict; some commanders are respected outside their own regions, but there is not yet a coordinated, nationwide, insurgent command in Afghanistan. The title commander is the only honorific or rank recognized by the resistance movement.
Dushmani	(singular: <u>dushman</u>) Soviet pejorative term for Afghan insurgents; it means "bandit" and originated during the 1930s Central Asia resistance.
DRA	The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established as the result of a coup led by Mohammad Nur Taraki and Hafizullah Amin in April 1978. Deteriorating internal security led to military intervention by the Soviet Union in December 1979 and Amin was killed by the invading troops. The Soviet invasion transformed armed resistance toward the modernistic but arbitrary reforms of Taraki and Amin into a war of national liberation.
KHAD	DRA intelligence service whose operations are entirely directed by its many Soviet KGB advisors. The acronym stands for Khedmat-Etala'at-e-Daulati (State Information Service). KHAD received ministerial rank in January 1986.
Mujahideen	(singular: <u>mujahid</u>) This Islamic term means "holy warrior," but it is most often used as a name for Afghanistan's resistance fighters, who consider their campaign a <u>jihad</u> (holy war) to drive unbelievers from their country.
Spetznaz	Soviet special warfare troops under the GRU (Military Intelligence Directorate) of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. These highly mobile units are deployed throughout Afghanistan for operations which require more skill or loyalty than is commonly displayed by Soviet or DRA troops.

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"123 Votes for Afghanistan." Washington Post, 18 November 1987, p. A24.

This editorial argues that the intensive Soviet diplomatic effort launched over the past year--hints of Soviet discontent with the Afghan war and readiness to accept a political solution--has failed to manipulate the annual UN General Assembly debate on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This year the number of countries which support the UN resolution calling for an immediate Soviet withdrawal is 123--one greater than last year.

Girardet, Edward. "Internal Rivalry Complicates Task of Afghan Resistance." Christian Science Monitor, (Boston), 12 November 1987, p. 14.

The author expresses his disappointment in the seven-party resistance alliance's choice of its new spokesman--Maulvi Younis Khalis. Although once known as the "fighting mullah," Khalis is now believed to have lost much of his verve. The author continues to say that it was only last minute arm twisting by Pakistan's President Zia ul Haq which forced the bickering resistance leaders to make a "cynical compromise" and choose Khalis to represent them at the annual UN General Assembly condemnation of Moscow's continued presence in Afghanistan.

Naumov, Vladislav. "My War in Afghanistan." Washington Post, 3 January 1988, p. B5.

The wartime recollections of a Soviet soldier, who deserted from his unit while serving in Afghanistan, tell a particularly dismal story. The author laments the rampant drug addiction in the ranks of the Soviet occupation army, the psychological scarring suffered by enlisted men at the hands of indifferent and sometimes brutal officers, and the Soviet encouragement of the murder not only of mujahideen prisoners but of innocent civilians as well.

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Oberdorfer, Don. "U.S., Pakistan to Discuss Soviets' Afghan Pullout." Washington Post, 29 December 1987, p. A12.

Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost is scheduled to fly to Pakistan in order to coordinate the US and Pakistani response to anticipated Soviet moves toward a troop pullout from Afghanistan. Issues to be discussed include the guarantee of no outside interference, the establishment of an interim Afghan government and the return of Afghan refugees in the event of a Soviet withdrawal under internationally negotiated circumstances.

Shippler, David K. "New Soviet Offer on Afghan Withdrawal Reported." New York Times, 22 December 1987, p. A14.

Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Michael H. Armacost, disclosed that he was encouraged by statements made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during the Washington summit meeting earlier in the month. Armacost was especially interested in Gorbachev's offer to have Soviet troops refrain from offensive combat during any future withdrawal period. Gorbachev's words that military activity would be for self-defense only should be, according to Armacost, interpreted very carefully.

Tempest, Rone. "Afghan Rebel Rockets Jar Government Assembly." Washington Post, 30 November 1987, p. A24.

DRA leader, Najibullah, was embarrassed and greatly angered when, in the middle of a speech to progovernment tribal leaders and politicians, four rebel rockets exploded less than a mile from the meeting site at Kabul's Polytechnical University. Najibullah lashed out at the "blind firing and loud noises staged by the mercenaries of imperialism."

Tempest, Rone. "Soviets Would Quit Kabul Within Year." Washington Post, 1 December 1987, p. A23.

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DRA leader Najibullah announced that all Soviet troops would withdraw from Afghanistan over a 12-month period provided the United States and Pakistan cut off all aid to the regime's adversaries, the mujahideen. Najibullah's offer cut four months off a previous formal DRA offer made at the United Nations-sponsored peace negotiations with Pakistan. According to the Soviet news agency Tass, Najibullah also favors convening a high-level international conference on the normalization of the political situation in Afghanistan.

Wates, Oliver. "Kabul Says Convoy Breaks Siege." Washington Post, 31 December 1987, p. A12.

Kabul Radio claimed that combined DRA/Soviet forces managed to break the guerrilla siege of Khost, a regime garrison which is strategically located near the Pakistan border. Resistance leaders have been quick to deny the regime's account of the fighting and say instead that government and Soviet forces are bogged down about 20 miles short of Khost. Both opposing forces have made conflicting reports as to the number of casualties they have inflicted on their opponents.

Weintraub, Richard M. "Afghan Rebels Buttress Siege." Washington Post, 30 December 1987, p. A1, A17.

In what is perhaps the largest wintertime battle of the Afghan war, as many as 20,000 Soviet troops and large numbers of government troops are trying to relieve a besieged government garrison at Khost in Paktia Province. Sources in Pakistan say that an additional 3,000 mujahideen are being sent to support the 6,000 fighting around Khost, and the 3,000 fighting along the Gardez-Khost highway. Observers are speculating as to why the Soviets have launched such a large operation in an area which logistically favors the mujahideen. One interpretation is that the Soviet offensive could be a desperate effort to get supplies into the area to avoid an embarrassing defeat at a critical point in the UN-negotiated talks for a political settlement of the war.

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"Witness Says Afghan Siege Broken." Washington Post, 4 January 1988, p. A20.

The DRA's official Radio Kabul claims that a fifth relief convoy of 210 vehicles loaded with 1,333 tons of goods has arrived in the besieged town of Khost. An independent witness confirmed that some supplies did indeed make it through but fewer than the government has been claiming.

Witter, Willis. "Reagan Promises More Aid to Afghan Resistance." Washington Times, 13 November 1987, p. A5.

In a statement to visiting leaders of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen, President Reagan says the "support that the United States has been providing the resistance will be strengthened, rather than diminished, so that it can continue to fight effectively for freedom." Reagan also uses the opportunity to urge the Soviet Union to set a firm date for withdrawing its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan.